New York Academy of Medicine.

1880.

Dedication of the Library Hall.

LANE

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NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

1880.

DEDICATION OF THE LIBRARY HALL.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,

AT THE FIRST STATED MEETING HELD IN THE NEW LIBRARY HALL OF THE ACADEMY, 12 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

Compliments of FORDYCE BARKER.

(WITH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1879.)

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE ACADEMY,
12 West Thirty-First Street.
1880.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D.

GOUVR. M. SMITH, M.D.

LANE LIBRARY

New York Academy of Medicine,

INSTITUTED, 1847. INCORPORATED, 1851.

12 *West Thirty-first Street.*

Regular Meetings, First and Third Thursday Evenings in the Month.

OFFICERS FOR 1880.

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Statistical Secretary.

FRANCIS V. WHITE, M.D.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The New York Academy of Medicine was organized in the city of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1847, and by a special act of the Legislature of the State was incorporated on the 23d day of June, 1851. This act was amended on the 4th day of June, 1853, empowering the corporators to appoint five delegates to represent them in the State Medical Society, with all the powers and privileges possessed by delegates from the respective medical colleges of the State. A supplementary act was passed, June 2, 1877, conferring upon the Academy certain trust powers and privileges.

From the inception of the Academy, one of its chief purposes has been the procurement of a building or hall, where its meetings might be held, where a library and museum could be garnered, and where the profession could meet on common ground. The efforts put forth in this direction culminated, in 1875, in the purchase of a commodious building, centrally located on West Thirty-first Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, which has been, as will be seen in the following proceedings, by the generous gift of a worthy benefactor, enlarged so as to cover the entire lot and thereby providing a Library Hall and audience-room, which will, for some time, answer the Academy's wants and those of the profession. The regular meetings are held here on the first and third Thursday evenings in the month (except July and August), at eight o'clock.

The Academy's publications comprise five volumes of "Transactions," four volumes of the "Bulletin," and some fifty

miscellaneous "Addresses," "Memoirs," "Reports," etc. All of these publications are for sale, or will be exchanged for works not already in the Library. The Library now contains fifteen thousand volumes, and is open free to the profession and the public daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., and from 7 to 9 P.M.

By virtue of its Charter the following funds, held in trust by the Board of Trustees, have been initiated:

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

This fund will enable the Academy to anticipate the necessities for enlarged and better accommodations, which in time must be demanded of it.

LIBRARY FUND.

The interest arising from the careful investment of this fund will be used for the purchase of such books as are needed, and which are not likely to come into the Library by gift.

FUND FOR LIQUIDATION OF THE MORTGAGE.

This fund will be used solely for the liquidation of the mortgage now on the property of the Academy—the necessity of cancelling which presents strong claims to the attention of the Fellows and friends of the Academy.

Donations and bequests are solicited by the New York Academy of Medicine for each of the above funds.

12 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET,
February 18, 1880.

PROCEEDINGS.

A Stated Meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held in the Academy, 12 West Thirty-first Street, on Thursday evening, October 2, 1879, at eight o'clock, the special interest of the meeting being the dedication of the new Library Hall.

The President, Fordyce Barker, M.D., LL.D., presided, and on the platform were Vice-Presidents Drs. William T. White, T. Gaillard Thomas, James R. Leaming—the five ex-presidents, viz.: Drs. Willard Parker, Alfred C. Post, James Anderson, Austin Flint, and Samuel S. Purple, and the following invited guests: Dr. Henry W. Ackland, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford; Samuel D. Gross, M.D., LL.D., Oxon.; George C. Shattuck, M.D., late Professor of Medicine in Harvard University, Boston, Mass.; John S. Billings, M.D., U.S.A., Librarian Surgeon-General's Library, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York; and Robert F. Weir, President of the Medical Journal Association of New York. There were present an unusually large number of the Fellows of the Academy, and also of the distinguished members of the medical profession of the city and its vicinity. The walls of the new Library Hall, and also of the parlor of the Academy, were decorated with numerous portraits of the founders of the Academy, many of them having been loaned for the occasion.* The reading of the minutes of the last stated meeting, held May 15th, were, on motion (duly seconded), omitted. The report of the Committee on Admissions was called

* *See* Appendix, p. 60, for a catalogue of the portraits.

for by the chair, and was read by the Secretary of the committee, Dr. E. H. Janes. The report of the Committee on Subscriptions was then called for, whereupon the Chairman, Dr. Joseph Wiener, read the same as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Subscription Committee beg leave to report that the amount collected, when added to the munificent sum given by Dr. Abram Du Bois, is sufficient to complete the buildings and improvements. The names of the subscribers are as follows:

ADAMS, JOHN G.,	$100 00
AGNEW, CORNELIUS R.,	50 00
ALLIN, CHARLES M.,	25 00
ANDERSON, JAMES H.,	20 00
ANDERSON, JAMES,	10 00
AYERS, SAMUEL,	5 00
BARKER, FORDYCE,	150 00
BANKS, JAMES L.,	50 00
BOZEMAN, NATHAN,	50 00
BLUMENTHAL, MARK,	35 00
BARRY, ROBERT,	25 00
BUMSTEAD, FREEMAN J.,	25 00
BULKLEY, LUCIUS D.,	25 00
BURKE, JOHN,	25 00
BELDEN, E. B.,	20 00
BEARD, GEORGE M.,	15 00
BLAKE, JOHN ELLIS,	10 00
BRYANT, JOSEPH D.,	10 00
BRANDIS, ADOLPH,	10 00
BILLINGTON, C. E.,	10 00
CRANE, JOHN J.,	250 00
CLARK, ALONZO,	100 00
CHALMERS, THOMAS C.,	50 00
CHEESMAN, T. MATLACK,	25 00
CYPERT, JOHN R.,	25 00
CARO, SALVATORE,	20 00
CHAUVEAU, JEAN F.,	15 00
CHAMBERLAIN, WM. M.,	10 00
CHURCH, ALLEN S.,	10 00

Cisneros, Jean,	$10 00
Cushman, Wm. F.,	10 00
Draper, William H.,	50 00
Dalton, John C.,	25 00
Dennis, Frederick S.,	25 00
Da Costa, J. M. (Phila.),	25 00
Derby, Richard H.,	10 00
Durant, Ghislani,	5 00
Emmet, Thomas A.,	25 00
Elsberg, Louis,	25 00
Eliot, Ellsworth,	25 00
Flint, Austin,	75 00
Farnham, Horace P.,	35 00
Frankel, Edward,	10 00
Fuller, Robert M.,	10 00
Foster, Joel,	10 00
Farrington, Joseph O.,	5 00
Griswold, Henry,	50 00
Garrigues, Henry J.,	10 00
Gillette, Walter R.,	10 00
Gouley, John W. S.,	10 00
Hartley, Mrs. F. W.,	200 00
Hinton, John H.,	125 00
Hubbard, Samuel T.,	75 00
Holcombe, Wm. F.,	50 00
Hanks, Horace T.,	25 00
Hadden, Alexander,	25 00
Herrick, Everett,	25 00
Hamilton, Frank H.,	20 00
Hudson, E. Darwin, Jr.,	10 00
Hogan, Michael,	10 00
Hogan, Edward J.,	10 00
Harrison, George T.,	10 00
Herzog, Max,	10 00
Hunter, Alexander S.,	5 00
Jacobi, Abram,	60 00
Janvrin, Joseph E.,	30 00
Janeway, Edward G.,	25 00

Johnson, Laurence,	$15 00
Jenkins, J. Foster,	10 00
Jones, William W.,	10 00
Judson, A. B.,	10 00
Knight, James,	100 00
Katzenbach, W. H.,	10 00
Kellogg, Theodore H.,	10 00
Leaming, James R.,	80 00
Lusk, William T.,	50 00
Lawrence, Jonathan S.,	25 00
Lee, Charles C.,	20 00
Leale, Charles A.,	10 00
Lordley, J. E. M.,	10 00
Lynch, P. J.,	10 00
Lockrow, Arthur V. B.,	5 00
Metcalfe, John T.,	200 00
Merrill, John N.,	25 00
Milhau, John J.,	20 00
Mann, Matthew D.,	10 00
Macgregor, James R.,	5 00
Monell, Joseph A.,	5 00
Nichols, Elias S.,	25 00
Noeggerath, Emil,	25 00
Noyes, Henry D.,	20 00
Neftel, Wm. B.,	10 00
Newcomb, Gilbert L.,	5 00
Otis, Fessenden N.,	100 00
Purple, Samuel S.,	125 00
Parker, Willard,	50 00
Piffard, Henry G.,	50 00
Polk, Wm. M.,	25 00
Pinckney, Howard,	10 00
Packard, Charles W.,	10 00
Purdy, Samuel A.,	5 00
Peters, John C.,	5 00
Rhinelander, Miss Julia,	100 00
Robinson, Beverly,	10 00

Ramsdell, Edwin D.,	$5 00
Robie, John W.,	5 00
Sayre, Lewis A.,	100 00
Smith, A. A.,	50 00
Seguin, E. C.,	25 00
Smith, J. Lewis,	10 00
Smith, Andrew H.,	10 00
Stimson, Daniel M.,	10 00
Shaffer, Newton M.,	10 00
Shrady, John,	5 00
Thomas, T. Gaillard,	100 00
Taylor, James R.,	25 00
Taylor, Chas. F.,	25 00
Thomson, William H.,	25 00
Tauszky, Rudolph,	5 00
Van Buren, William H.,	25 00
Wood, James R.,	150 00
Wright, Charles,	65 00
Wiener, Joseph,	60 00
White, William T.,	35 00
White, John P. P.,	25 00
Wood, Charles S.,	25 00
Weber, Leonard,	20 00
Weisse, Faneuil D.	20 00
White, Francis V.,	15 00
Welch, William H.,	10 00
Winston, Gustavus S.,	10 00
Wylie, W. Gill,	10 00
Webster, David,	5 00
Woolley, J. V. S.,	5 00
Yale, Leroy M.,	10 00

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph Wiener, M.D., *Chairman.*
Henry G. Piffard, M.D.,
Wm. T. White, M.D.,
John H. Hinton, M.D.

On the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing report, the President called for a report from the Building Committee, and on introducing the Chairman of the same, ex-President Dr. Samuel S. Purple, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President:—I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of this Academy to present to you and the Fellows this evening the Report of the Building Committee.

It will doubtless be remembered, sir, by those who were present at the stated meeting of the Academy held on the 16th of January last, that it was then announced by me that a very worthy member of the medical profession was desirous of giving to this Academy five thousand dollars toward the expense of erecting this hall, substantially upon the plans prepared by the accomplished architect, Mr. William Bloodgood, in 1876, for the Committee on Ways and Means, who, at that time, had charge of the matter of raising funds and the purchase of the main building. The conditions and gift were accepted by the Academy, and, at its stated meeting held on the 20th of February following, the matter of raising the requisite funds by subscriptions, together with the plans for the construction of the building, were referred to your Board of Trustees with power. This Board, on the 22d of the same month, appointed a Building Committee to take full charge of the matter. The committee, after holding several meetings and considering proposed amendments, approved the plans and specifications which have guided them in the construction of this hall. Three thousand dollars having been raised, and this amount, together with the gift of five thousand dollars, having been paid into the treasury of the Board, the contract, which was for eight thousand dollars, was signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Academy and the builder, Mr. Freeman Bloodgood, on the 19th day of April last, and on the 22d ground was broken. The contract called for the completion of the hall by the middle of August.

From the time ground was broken until the 23d of June the work progressed in the most satisfactory and workman-like

manner. On that day Dr. Abram Du Bois, our generous benefactor, signified to the Chairman of the Building Committee his desire to give the Academy three thousand dollars more (making in all eight thousand dollars) on condition that the Academy would place this amount in the permanent library fund already initiated. The Academy having adjourned for the summer, subject to the call of the President, and he being absent in Europe, the proposition was submitted to the Council at its regular meeting held on the 24th of June, and this body unanimously accepted the additional gift in the name of the Academy, and requested the Board of Trustees to place to the credit of the permanent library fund three thousand dollars out of the moneys paid into the treasury of the Board—which recommendation has been complied with. Your committee continued to press the work forward to completion as rapidly as care and proper skill (for which the name of the builder is proverbial) would permit.

During the progress of construction it became evident to your committee that additional improvements, not called for in the specifications accompanying the contract, were essential to the security, ventilation, and proper convenience of the building. These having been duly canvassed, were adopted and carried into effect. They comprise the alterations in the entrance to this hall, the construction of new ceilings, painting, gas-fitting, fixtures for the accommodation of the library, ventilation, seating, carpeting for this audience room, and sundry repairs to the main building.

The debit and credit account for all this may be summarized as follows:

Receipts, $12,500.37.

Disbursements, $12,500.37, which includes $3,000 placed to the credit of the permanent library fund.

These results afford your committee the pleasure of announcing to you, Sir, and to the Fellows of the Academy, that the entire cost of the improvements here presented to you this evening have been provided for, and that no debt has been created.

The committee, in approaching the conclusion of their labors, desire to acknowledge their obligations:

1st. To the Academy's most worthy benefactor, Dr. Abram Du Bois, for his noble and generous gift.

2d. To the Fellows and friends of the Academy for their generous subscriptions.

3d. To the Committee on Subscriptions for their zealous and untiring efforts in obtaining subscriptions, and in particular to the Chairman of that committee, Dr. Joseph Wiener, for his earnest, indefatigable, and self-sacrificing labor in behalf of the Academy's interests. To the builder, and supervising architect, Mr. Freeman Bloodgood and Son, for their untiring zeal and obliging courtesy in carrying into effect the plans of the Committee. And also to Messrs. Silliman & Farnsworth, architects, whose counsel having been sought, freely gave their aid in solving the all-important question of ventilation.

And, finally, Mr. President and Fellows of the Academy, your Board of Trustees, with a desire to acknowledge to all men a full appreciation of the generous acts of a noble benefactor, have placed a tablet upon these walls declaring, in letters of gold, that

THIS HALL,

the GIFT of

ABRAM DU BOIS M.D.,

A

GENEROUS BENEFACTOR

OF THE

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,

WAS ERECTED

A.D. 1879.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D., *Chairman*,
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M.D.,
GOUVR. M. SMITH, M.D.

The President then addressed the Academy as follows:

FELLOWS OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE:

Reports of committees, and especially the reports of Subscription and Building Committees, do not generally constitute a particularly interesting part of the proceedings of an occasion like that which has now brought us together. They seldom stimulate the imagination, excite the emotions, quicken the impulse, or rouse to new efforts. They are usually regarded as mere formalities, and are listened to with indifference, as a part of the programme which must be politely endured.

But unless I greatly err, the reports to which you have listened cannot thus be characterized. I cannot but feel that they have been heard by every true friend of our profession, by every loyal heart who sincerely believes in its high mission, and by all who desire to see its members maintain that high standard of excellence, ability, and erudition, proportionate to the present magnitude and future growth of this city, with an interest quite apart from the mere catalogue of names and a summary of details. In these reports, there is a significance, a depth of meaning, a dawning of the future, which to thoughtful minds must be more suggestive, more stimulating to honest work, more comprehensive in its influence upon the young of our number who are hereafter to carry out what is now only begun, and more effective in its perpetuity of influence than any fascination of oratory or graces of rhetoric could secure. There is an eloquence of results more moving and more abiding than can be expressed by words.

While I think the results as shown by these reports may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory, yet I must honestly confess that there are omissions and defects in them which it is my duty to supply on the present occasion.

First, as regards the Subscription Committee. I must say that I do not aim "to gild refined gold" by avowing my belief that every one who has been solicited will confirm my assertion that the Chairman and his colleagues have performed

the thankless duties assigned to them with untiring zeal, constant faithfulness, and pertinacious courtesy.

Nor do I seek "to paint the lily" when I refer to the Chairman of the Building Committee, who began his functions by creating the necessity for a Library Hall, by his magnificent donation of what, in some respects, constitutes an unique library, which at the present day could not, in its completeness, be procured by a money purchase, and who with his colleague on the committee have devoted many hours of every day during the past months, when many of us have sought the rest and the recreation of a summer vacation, or have only aided by watching the progress of the work with indifferent curiosity, to the performance of their duties. We owe to their incessant watchfulness and their laborious faithfulness, the fact that we are now so promptly in possession of the fruits of the noble munificence of one, and the liberal contributions of many to give "a local habitation" to the combined and organized work of the medical profession, in the cultivation of the science of medicine, the advancement of the character and honor of the profession, the elevation of the standard of medical education, and the promotion of the public health.

It is a pleasure, no less than a duty, to publicly express an appreciation of the faithfulness to agreement, the promptness in performance, and the thoroughness in detail on the part of the excellent contractor and builder, whose part of the work has never once, so far as I have heard, been the subject of complaint or censure by the Building Committee, who have exercised a watchful supervision over its daily progress.

We have now met to dedicate this Library Hall to the high purpose for which many have labored earnestly, and many have contributed to the full extent of their hard-earned means, but which would not have been accomplished at the present time had not one noble benefactor come forward with a truly munificent donation, and crowned with success the effort to secure for the meetings of the Academy—and other medical societies which are working for the same end—a well-lighted

and well-ventilated hall, and a home for the accumulation of all the literature of our profession. Regretting that the æsthetic effect is marred by the necessity of allowing the white walls to dry and harden before they can receive an appropriate coloring, we hope that you will be satisfied that all engaged have done as well as circumstances would permit, bearing in mind the cardinal principle which has governed all action—that nothing should be done which would involve debt.

May we not hope, with confidence, that the meeting of this evening will begin a new era in the history of the New York Academy, and that these rooms will be a central home, in which the profession will find it pleasant and profitable to work together for mutual and public improvement, for the advancement of science, for the promulgation of new truths and the development of progressive skill in our art; and may I not add, the cultivation of those social graces which bind us in the friendly ties of the common brotherhood of a useful and an honorable profession? Shall we not make this Library Hall the Mecca to which the profession from all parts of the country will desire to make a pilgrimage, feeling well assured that they will be welcomed to a library which contains the accumulated treasures of the literature of the past on every topic pertaining to medical science, and the current and periodical literature of the present day so necessary for all who would keep abreast with the rapid advance of science.

The founders of this Academy, many of whose portraits have been loaned to decorate our walls for this evening, "builded better than they knew." On a former occasion it was my privilege to show how great has been its influence in stimulating work in the form of contributions to medical literature, and I surprised many by the assertion, which cannot be controverted, that a physician whose library consists exclusively of all the works by Fellows of this Academy, has a better and a more useful working library than belonged to a large majority of the profession in this country when the Academy was founded.

The future rank which the profession of this city will hold,

—or, to give expression to the same idea in a different form—the future character of the Academy of Medicine, is in the hands of the young men who are soon to fill our places. If time would permit, I could give conclusive demonstration that we have every reason to anticipate that our successors, as regards numbers, acquirements, abilities, mental activity, high ambition, and useful creditable work, will far surpass their predecessors. With the great increase in the numbers competing, it will require superior culture, greater talent, and more persevering industry for individuals to attain equal prominence with some of their predecessors; but this is not a misfortune, but a blessing to the profession, and will prove a boon to the Academy. Young men, we who soon are to give place to you, salute you.

It is but a few years since a young man and unknown assistant-surgeon in the army, began to develop such ability and genius, such an instinct for seizing opportunities, such a capacity for creating circumstances, such a power of compelling everybody to work for the ends which he sought to attain, and such a breadth of scope in his great schemes, that there has resulted as the fruit of his work one of the most remarkable medical libraries now in existence. But he has not stopped with this work. His bibliographical labors have been immense, and are of incalculable value to the medical scholarship of the whole country. In addition, he has planned and supervised the construction of a hospital which, when completed, in the opinion of those competent to judge, will surpass in excellence all others in the world as regards its fitness and adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Nor can I omit some reference to the great work which he has done in connection with the organization and efficiency of the National Board of Health, through the agency of which we may confidently hope that in the future we may be spared those terrible epidemics which have brought such terrible distress and sorrow in some parts of our land. I refer to what this gentleman has done, not for the purpose of paying a personal compliment, but to emphasize an illustration and enforce the moral, that if

the genius, ability, and energy of one man can accomplish so much—stimulating, swaying, and educating the whole medical mind of the country—what ought the combined talents, learning, and labor of such an organization as the New York Academy of Medicine, to accomplish in the future? Shall we not do as much for the elevation and advancement of the profession through the efficient work of the young men who are coming up as has been done by one Billings? Remembering what he has done, we can forgive him if, in former days, he has been instrumental in drawing away a large number of most valuable works to glorify a library in the political metropolis of the country, which ought to have been retained in the commercial and intellectual metropolis of the country and should now be on the shelves which surround us. I beg pardon of our Boston friends who now honor us by their presence, but when I speak of New York as the intellectual metropolis I refer to quantity and not to quality.

We may congratulate ourselves on our success in so far filling the shelves of our library. But as yet we have hardly begun. I know of many precious treasures in the form of valuable libraries that are destined in the future to find their home here. The families of those who have been Fellows will learn to know the importance of the mission of the Academy, and will inherit an interest in its prosperity; and we shall thus have the efficient assistance of womanhood to cheer us on. Already we have had the evidence of this feeling transmitted to a daughter of one of the original founders of the Academy. The name of Samuel Pomeroy White, formerly Professor of Surgery in the Berkshire Medical College, will always have a place in surgical literature as that of the young surgeon in the country who first successfully tied the internal iliac artery. The name of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, his daughter, will always have a place in the annals of the New York Academy of Medicine as one who honored the memory of her father by her generous and unsolicited contributions to its aid on three different occasions.

As the purpose and aims of the Academy become known

to the community at large; as the good work that it is expected to accomplish becomes more and more apparent, and as the rich and cultured class of this great city grow to appreciate the importance of, and necessity for, a medical profession of the highest order as regards talent, acquirements, and devotion to their calling, and as they gradually learn that all this that we are doing is not for the purpose of putting money into our own pockets, but that it is only accomplished by taking money out of our pockets—may we not confidently hope that some of the wealthy will have the sagacity to perceive that by aiding us they become public benefactors? May we not anticipate that some Johns Hopkins will give us the means to secure a home worthy of the profession of such a city, like the imposing and noble edifices now belonging respectively to the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of London? But before we can expect such a result, we must first demonstrate our worthiness and prove our competency to hold such a trust. Although our financial position is now good, inasmuch as our income more than pays our expenses and the interest on the mortgage of $10,000, our only liability, yet the existence of a debt always justly creates distrust.

If, therefore, some of our number who possess abundant means, whether acquired by inheritance or through the professional success due to great talent, untiring industry, wise prudence, and judicious investments, should determine to relieve the Academy of all odium of debt, the shock of the announcement that this mortgage had been lifted would be borne by us all with manly courage.

A few months since a monument was erected in the town of Danville, Kentucky, in honor of McDowell, the surgeon who first successfully performed the operation of ovariotomy, which now must be conceded to be the greatest surgical achievement of the present century. It was a tribute due from the profession to one of its great men. The operation is now accepted as one of the valuable additions to our means of saving many loved lives. It has been successfully performed in this country in many hundreds of cases by Atlee, Kimball, Dunlap, Peaslee,

Thomas, and others. Many of us can remember when it was denounced by the most prominent men in the profession, both at home and abroad, as an operation so hopeless and desperate as to seem unjustifiable, even in the face of surely impending death from ovarian disease. Yet, within a recent period, one of our own number—need I mention the name of T. Gaillard Thomas?—has performed the operation in twenty-two cases, with but a single death.

The great work of our lamented Peaslee was dedicated to the memory of Ephraim McDowell, the father of ovariotomy, and to Thomas Spencer Wells, the greatest of ovariotomists.

The latter has performed the operation 958 times, and, according to the calculation of Lord Selborne, late Lord High Chancellor of England, made in 1875, and based on five hundred operations, he must now have added to the life of women in Great Britain, but little short of 20,000 years of health, usefulness, and happiness. His previous valuable contributions to general surgery have been comparatively forgotten in the great fame he has acquired as an ovariotomist. How it has happened that one whose name is one of the chief glories of England as a benefactor to humanity, has not ere this received the highest honor which government ever bestows upon medical men, would be a mystery to us on this side of the Atlantic, did we not recall the fact that it has long been the custom of courts and governments to confer the highest honors on those who are most successful in destroying life on a large scale, and not to those who save life, and to those who are the most adroit as politicians, in securing the success of their party, and not to those of the highest statesmanship.

Feeling strongly, as I do, that it is a wise and good thing for the profession to cherish a warm admiration for those of our number who make positive contributions to our literature and to science, and who really accomplish great results, I beg to present to the Academy a marble bust of Mr. Spencer Wells. It was on exhibition at the last exposition of the Royal Academy of London, and received high encomiums from the critics of the artistic journals. In the number of the *British Medical*

Journal, for May 3, 1879, in an editorial on the Royal Academy, referring to this bust of Mr. Spencer Wells, it says this "will certainly strike every one who examines it as a work remarkable for its artistic feeling and great realistic power. It is in the strongest sense characteristic, and indeed is so powerful and remarkable a likeness as at once to challenge attention by its individuality and impressive resemblance. If any fault is to be found, it is, perhaps, that it is wanting in the look of genial amiability which distinguishes the great surgeon whom it reproduces, and modifies the otherwise stern forcible features, which are here depicted with great power." While making no pretension as an art critic, I may be permitted to say it gives the expression which he wears when making a diagnosis. It must greatly add to the interest with which it is examined when I add that it is the work of one of our profession, the artist being the eminent ophthalmologist Richard Liebreich, who, in addition to the laurels which he has earned in ophthalmology, in science and in medical literature, must now be added those of a success in sculpture, which hardly any amateur has ever obtained, and most professionals might envy." In connection with this I loan for the occasion a photograph of the beautiful home of Mr. Wells, a few miles from London, with an inscription by one of our most popular authors.

I also beg the Academy to accept a presidential chair and table, with a reading-desk and table for the Secretary. In parliamentary language, the chair is symbolic of the governing power which gives expression to such rules of order as are intended to assist the assembly in accomplishing the work for which it has come together in the best possible manner. I doubt not that it will always be worthily filled by those who will bring to the service of the Academy zeal, enthusiasm, wisdom, and dignity.

There is an old Greek proverb attributed to Hesiod, that "Half is better than the whole," which often has occurred to me as a wise one to be remembered by those who read papers before learned societies. The number of speakers who are to follow, whom I know you are impatient to hear, renders this

proverb peculiarly pertinent for me to recall on the present occasion. I will therefore conclude my remarks, by expressing the hope that the New York Academy of Medicine will ever regard this as a memorable era in its history, and will this evening take a new departure which will be followed by a glorious career of usefulness and influence that will, in all future time, remain a monumental tribute to the high purpose, wise forethought, and noble liberality of Abram Du Bois.

We are honored by the presence of one of the Corresponding Fellows of the Academy from England, whose life has been conspicuous in its devotion to the elevation of the profession in his efforts to secure a higher standard of medical education as a requisite for admission into our ranks.

I have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Henry W. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, President of the British General Medical Council.

Dr. Henry W. Acland spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Fellows of the Academy and Gentlemen:

I acknowledge, very heartily and very sincerely, the courtesy which I find to be universal, but never more strikingly and kindly than has been shown to me to-night, in at once requesting a stranger to commence some of the business which follows immediately upon the President's address. I am well aware of the great kindness which is shown to what is sometimes called the mother country, in asking me to speak first, and the only objection I have to making some remarks at this time is that it is not quite just that the senior member of the University of Oxford present should not have begun this part of the exercises—Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, the great American surgeon. I feel that Dr. Gross should have been honored with the position which I now occupy.

In the first place I must remark, as has been done already by the President, that both of the reports to which we have listened are full of interest. His own address is full of matter, of various kinds, for reflection, and the occasion is one,

I venture the thought, of more than usual importance. I must make some excuse for hazarding that remark, and the excuse, I think you will agree with me, is a just one. This is the second visit I have paid to the States. My first was made twenty years ago, when I took occasion to see a large portion of your country, but only points of special importance, from Chicago on the North to the city hall of Richmond on the South. It was my sincere endeavor to use every opportunity of seeing the great medical institutions of the new world and the collateral institutions which, indirectly or directly, either must be preventive or curative asylums that fell in my way, and I was astonished by what I saw upon that occasion. I will say that it has been my avocation to lecture upon hospitals, especially upon their construction, and at no time has a recital been absent of what I had seen of American hospitals.

But after twenty years I have come again, and I have seen what progress you are making, and what the results have been after meeting a convulsion—I believe the greatest civil convulsion which ever took place in any nation. I read the reports of your great struggle, found daily in the papers, and, knowing many of the localities which were then trembling beneath the tread of powerful armies, you may well imagine that I read them with very great interest; and now what do I find to be one of the astonishing results of the activity of the American people since they have passed from under that calamity? As I look about me, wonder is excited that cities, magnificent cities, have grown up so quickly, and it is a matter of astonishment as well as food for serious reflection and criticism. I have only to refer to what I have seen in your own city—great then, but greater now—in illustration of my meaning. Not many days ago I had the opportunity to visit the New York Hospital. I find that it has quite a curious construction. Nothing has been spared, it seems—I do not say it is the best possible advance—but nothing of taste, skill, art, comfort, or luxury, has been spared to make the building what it is. And I asked myself the question: Why not all this for the sick poor? If a man has a great wealth

cannot he say, I will care for the sick poor? The institutions upon the island, supported by the city or by public charity, are all well and good in their place; but why should not those who have great wealth, those who are able to live in great luxury, give of their means for those who come after them, who in future generations suffer in broken-down health and by sickness? It is a question of how the rich and great shall provide for the poor and feeble.

But to come back to the present occasion. If I understand it aright, the object of your meeting is to dedicate your new library hall, and to promote the growth of your library. Upon that subject I do not know that I have anything special to say. Not that I have no interest in these works, but because one of the most learned librarians in the world is present.

There are, however, one or two things which I should like to say, as the result of my observation for the last few days and weeks. When we look at the great work which Dr. Billings is doing, and has done, and what Dr. Gross has given to the profession in surgery, and what is going on around us daily, giving evidence of progress and enthusiasm, must it not move us also to some enthusiasm when we consider what the next generation will do with all the means at their command which this generation has provided for them. A great and vast work is being carried on by the medical profession in the United States. But I wish to make this remark, that the difficulty of producing adequate combination among the numerous institutions is a great obstacle to ridding you from undesirable associations. I am not indisposed to think that in the future it will not be difficult in the United States to make a common understanding among the honorable members of the profession, so that they shall not be dominated by those who are not entitled to the confidence of the public. Medicine is a subject not for statesmen or for politicians, but a subject for humanity, and the progress of medicine concerns the entire world and all people wherever sickness and suffering exist.

With the institutions of politics we have nothing to do in my country, but we are making the attempt to get a record

of all those who have a good medical education, so that with those we may have to do, and nothing at all with all the others.

There is another subject which is extremely interesting, both in a political and in a medical sense, and that is your formation of a National Board of Health. But it has been a matter of surprise to me, that it has been a question as to how far a central authority is entitled to issue advice over your dominions. We have no such difficulty upon the other side; why can there be such a difficulty upon this side? It seems to us incredible that such a difficulty should exist. Assuredly it is progress for us *all* through a central board. We recognize that the hindrance of disease is one of our great duties, the matter is sure to progress, we are certainly to be benefited, and the public will be grateful for our labors as soon as they are appreciated.

It is impossible for a stranger to come here, or to read the ordinary literature of the day, without being struck with one feature, almost peculiar to the New World, that many of those who have amassed fortunes have had the wisdom during their lifetime to so turn their great wealth by leaving good work behind, instead of mere cash to their successors. You have numerous libraries, well endowed, which all the people may consult; you have numerous publications of the highest order, and on the subject in which I feel a deep, personal interest. There has lately been published here the best manual upon public hygiene I have seen; and what you now want is a professorship in this great work in which all questions relating to State medicine, public hygiene, hospitals, and all kindred topics can be referred to for study, for lecture, and for expression of opinion. There are one or two such men, at least, already working in this field, but you should have a professorship created expressly for such upon the vast subject of comparative national health. God grant that one of your wealthy citizens may, in his good wisdom, found a professorship in Comparative National Health, so that his representative may commence at once the work of statistics, correlating the

vast amount of knowledge which has already been accumulated.

In the name of my countrymen, I thank Dr. Barker for the honor he has done to my friend, Mr. Spencer Wells, and the Academy, for the singularly pleasant illustration which it has given, by the meeting, of the unanimity of result which may be obtained by those who contribute of their wealth, and those who prosecute their profession in the saving of human life. And, I may add, that there is no one who has a more honorable and deserving fame among us than the great American surgeon, Dr. Gross, who figures in the lists of great names in old Oxford.

The President then read a telegram, received from Mr. Geo. W. Callender, announcing his inability to be present, on account of sickness.

He then introduced the Senior Graduate of Oxford University, and Honorary Fellow of the Academy. "I can assure the Academy," he said, "that he is a delightful and gay deceiver, for he sent me a telegram, saying that it would be utterly impossible for him to be present, but I now have great pleasure in introducing Professor Gross, of Philadelphia."

Remarks by Prof. Gross.

"Pity the sorrows of the poor old man." I did not suppose that your President would take such unfeeling advantage of me upon this occasion, belonging as he does to what promises to be a great liberal institution.

I congratulate you Fellows of the Academy, with all my heart, on the progress which you have made, and I wish it were in my power to add to the accumulation, that I might give you money, but unfortunately I am nothing but a poor physician and a poor surgeon, in that respect sharing the honor with most of those whom I address. I recall with melancholy feelings the name of one of the founders of the Academy, Dr. John Watson, and it is a great source of regret

to me that his library was not placed in the Academy. The object in recalling his name is simply to call the attention of the Fellows of the Academy to the fact that the writings of the fathers of the profession are too much neglected at the present day. Who of us know much of the writings of Hippocrates, Celsus, Ambrose Paré, Richard Wiseman, Cullen, Gooch, or the classical Pott or John Hunter, and many others? I make these remarks with the view to calling attention to the fact that there are but few of us who are not ignorant of the writings of the fathers of the profession. I am quite sure that the time is not far distant when great pains will be taken, either to present in the form of abstracts, or the original works containing the writings of the fathers of the profession to the rising generation. There are many useful kernels locked up in the writings of these men. There is much to be found in their works and advice to the profession of the greatest possible value.

I did not come here, Mr. President and Fellows, with the view of making an address, but for the purpose of mingling with the Fellows of the Academy and shaking hands with you, and greeting some of my old friends, and, above all, to shake hands with my illustrious British cousin.

[Hand-shaking with Dr. Acland and applause.]

The President then introduced Dr. John S. Billings, of the United States Army, Washington, D. C., Librarian of the Surgeon-General's Office.

Remarks by Dr. Billings.

Mr. President: I feel that I must congratulate you upon two things:

First. I congratulate you upon the evidence of progress which I see about me and the proceedings of this evening have shown.

Secondly. I congratulate you and those who are assembled here upon the fact that I am not going to inflict an address or speech upon this audience. I have simply to report briefly to the Academy with reference to the other library known as the Na-

tional Medical Library, of which I have charge. When I say, "the other library," I speak the words of truth, because the present existence of the library in Washington is, I do not doubt, dependent upon the exertions of members of this Academy, acting as a body in making reports at times when the appropriations for the Washington collection were in great danger of being entirely cut off, and of the work that had been commenced going to complete ruin. There is little danger now, however, that it will happen; still it is necessary that the profession should keep an eye to the work going on in the medical department of the government, and see that it does not fail for want of proper criticism and means to stimulate its growth. Your other library now contains about 50,000 volumes, rather more than the same number of pamphlets, about 70,000 volumes in all, and perhaps 100,000 titles for cataloguing. It is probably the best practical medical collection in the world, and that is due to the completeness of its folios of journals and periodicals.

The value of a library depends very much upon the nature of its catalogue. We have been at work for a few years past on an index catalogue, and it has received an immense amount of labor. There was a time when it depended upon a single person, but the work has been so systematized that its progress now depends upon no one man; it will go of itself. It gives both the names of the authors and the subjects, and there are probably about 8,000 subjects in the classification. It now seems probable that the first volume will be published some time in next June or July.

There is another publication which has been commenced, and that is what is known as the Index Medicus. This is simply a monthly statement of the daily work of the library in Washington, and in looking over the subscription list to this monthly publication I find some very interesting facts. On the list I find that 33 copies are sent to Great Britain, 19 to Germany, 5 to Japan, 1 to France, and in this country 1 goes to Georgia, 1 to Maine, 1 to Mississippi, 1 to Missouri, 3 to New Jersey, and only 169 to New York City.

It is desirable in each city of this kind, where several different collections of medical books exist, that there should be a complete collection, at least of all the journals and transactions of different medical bodies. This catalogue will be a catalogue of this library, of the library of the New York Hospital, of the library of the Medical Journal Association,* and each one of you, residents of New York, may like to know where those journals are, and by a joint effort this catalogue can be printed, when you will be able to know exactly where they are.

The President.—I am debarred from introducing the speakers who are to follow, in such terms as you would feel to be their due, and my own feelings would prompt me to use, because they belong to us, and a becoming modesty forbids it. But I have great pleasure in next introducing our senior ex-President, Dr. Willard Parker.

Dr. Parker remarked—

Mr. President and Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine:

I do, this evening, most heartily congratulate you on the position that this Academy now holds, and the progress that it has made since its first inception—it has now become a centre, and is known, not only in this country but abroad, for the stand it has taken in all matters connected with medical science—and especially do I congratulate you upon the completion of this beautiful hall which we are met here to-night to dedicate.

As one of the oldest members present, it may not be amiss for me to give a few personal reminiscences of the history and early struggles of this Academy.

When I first came to New York, now more than forty years ago, the city had about 300,000 inhabitants, and con-

* Now belonging to the Academy of Medicine.

tained one hospital, one eye infirmary, one medical college, and but three dispensaries.

The profession was divided into cliques, each jealous of all others, and openly expressing these feelings of jealousy and unkindness. The County Medical Society was the only organized association of the kind, and this was so paralyzed by want of harmony among its members, that its existence had become merely a matter of form, it having been kept alive simply by the holding, as prescribed by law, of its annual meeting for the election of officers.

At this time the late Dr. Edward Delafield, always a most loyal member of the profession and an earnest worker in all matters tending to its welfare, having studied the working of a similar organization in London, and become convinced of its practical usefulness, succeeded, on the ground of humanity and common interest, in uniting many of these inharmonious elements, by founding the "Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men." This society has already accomplished an almost incalculable amount of good, and to-day holds a permanent fund of about $130,000, the income of which is devoted to the support of its beneficiaries.

On the adjournment of the Society after its fourth annual dinner, held the 18th day of November, 1846, at Peteler's, a then well-known restaurant, a few of us lingered, and in discussing the condition of the profession in our city, reference was made to the influence exerted on the legal profession by the Bar Association of a neighboring State, and it was suggested that the medical profession form a similar association in New York. The meeting organized by calling Dr. Alexander H. Stevens to the chair, and it was resolved to invite the profession to hold a general meeting at the Hall of the Lyceum of Natural History, on the 12th of December following. Previous to this meeting there was some caucussing among the leading members of the profession as to the best course to pursue. Finally a call was issued by a committee composed of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, as representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Valentine Mott, as representing the

Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; and Dr. Isaac Wood, as representing the profession at large. A committee of fourteen was appointed to submit a plan of organization, and draw up a constitution and by-laws. An adjournment was then made until the 6th day of January, 1847, when this committee was to submit its report for action.

The attendance at the meeting of the 6th of January was large, and the late Dr. John Stearns (to whom we are indebted largely for the introduction of the use of ergot, and who had had considerable experience in legislative bodies) was called to the chair. After some preliminary discussion, it was moved that those present willing to join such an association should enroll their names, and some 250 physicians at once signed.

This report suggested that the Association be called The New York Academy of Medicine, and stated as its objects—

1. The cultivation of the science of medicine.
2. The advancement of the character and honor of the profession.
3. The elevation of the standard of medical education.
4. The promotion of the public health.

The report was accepted and adopted, and an election of officers held. A small hall in Wooster Street, over a coal yard, was secured as a place of meeting, and here we continued to meet until June, 1850, when we moved to the smaller hall of the New York University. Later on, our meetings were held in the lower lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It soon became evident that there were many heterogeneous elements among us. Several of our members were *great* in debate; others were *strong* on "parliamentary usage," and were constantly raising points of order; so that many of our earlier meetings were wholly taken up in discussions having nothing to do with science. Early in our history it was resolved to raise a building fund, and as far back as the date of our incorporation, June 23, 1851, subscriptions were solicited. The amount realized by subsequent efforts in obtaining subscriptions was finally such as to warrant us in the purchase of a building in 1875. In 1877 our charter was amended so as to permit

us to hold bequests, as well as real estate. In 1875 the present building was purchased and fitted up so as to adapt it to our wants. Still, however, with our enlarging library and increasing need of room, we were somewhat cramped, and it was resolved to raise funds to build a hall covering the rest of our ground. This hall, thanks to the generous gift of an honored member of our profession, is now completed, and we meet this evening formally to dedicate it.

Again, Mr. President, let me congratulate you upon the position that the Academy now holds, and the influence it exerts in questions of scientific and popular interest. Heretofore, politicians have controlled matters of sanitary legislation. Now they must yield to science, and an organization such as ours can, by its influence, prevent charlatans and political tricksters from committing fraud on the pretext of sanitary reform.

In closing, as expressive of our sentiments on this occasion, I would beg leave to offer to you, Mr. President and Fellows of the Academy, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the opening of the new Library Hall is a demonstration of the wisdom and zeal of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine in their efforts for the cultivation of the science of Medicine, for the advancement of the character and honor of the profession, for the elevation of the standard of medical education, and for the promotion of the public health.

The President.—I have now the pleasure of introducing another ex-President, of whom it is needless to say more, Dr. Austin Flint.

Dr. Austin Flint's Remarks.

Mr. President:

It is announced in the programme that I am to second the motion to adopt the resolution just read. I do this most heartily. It is also announced that I am to make some remarks. As my name is the last on the programme, I find myself the barrier intervening between the psychical feast which we have enjoyed and the physical enjoyment which, thanks to the hospitality of the President, awaits us. Under these cir-

cumstances, I forbear to take out of my pocket a manuscript of several closely written quires, embodying thoughts and sentiments appropriate to this occasion! I console myself with the reflection that this elaborately prepared paper may be read at some future meeting of the Academy, or of the County Medical Society, and given to the public through the columns of one of our medical journals. Those of my brethren who are aware of my proclivity to speech-making, can, perhaps, in a measure, appreciate the self-denial which I am exercising at this moment in not availing myself of this opportunity to make an extemporaneous discourse of an hour or so in length.

But, Mr. President, I will say that there are several reasons for our being joyful to-night. We should rejoice that the Academy has a permanent *home;* that this home has been enlarged and made beautiful by one whose beneficence does honor to our institution, to our profession, and to himself. It is a matter for rejoicing that this beneficence comes from a member of our profession. But let me say that, as a Fellow of the Academy, I will not refuse a vote for the acceptance of a gift of any sum from a hundred dollars to a million, although the giver be not a member of the medical profession. We have great reason to rejoice in the presence of our distinguished guests, Acland, Gross, Shattuck, and others. We may, finally, rejoice in the present as an earnest of the future prosperity and usefulness of the Academy.

The President then put the question on the resolution as moved and seconded, and the same was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The President.—Boston "notions" have become famous the world over, and we in New York are always glad to get them and make use of them. Among our honored guests on the present occasion is a distinguished member of our profession from that city, and I now have great pleasure in introducing Dr. George C. Shattuck, late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Harvard University.

Dr. Shattuck then arose and said:

I thank you very much, Mr. President, for your kind notice and invitation to be present on this interesting occasion. I am also glad to recognize the wise benefaction of my friend, Dr. Du Bois, in forwarding the construction of so commodious and useful a building as this in which we are assembled. Though a native and resident of a city which was formerly known as the mountain, I must recognize that New York may be said to be a city set on a hill; for the good works done here are known everywhere, and an example is set worthy of imitation in smaller and less conspicuous places. Ours is a learned profession, and to get together a good library, and bestow the books so as to be accessible, and under such pleasant surroundings, is an achievement to be proud of. And among your guests I recognize a "chiel" who not only takes notes, but takes books also; and the great medical library in Washington, which he has gathered with such pains and assiduity, may be said to be in a good degree the result of visits to New York, and thus to bear witness to the literary and scientific interest and activity of the profession in this great metropolis. We in Boston are reported to have a sufficiently good opinion of ourselves, but as I am prompted to tell of a medical building of our own and of a library and hall smaller, but in its sanitary arrangements reminding me of this, there occurs to me an account of what happened to a solid man of Boston, who journeyed as far as Chicago. He was a regular visitor to an insurance office at home, where he met other solid men, and indulged occasionally in congratulations and thanksgivings on being allowed to be born in Boston, and in the great privilege of living in a city so well and universally known as sometimes even to be designated as the hub of the universe. And when this citizen returned from his journey and repaired to his haunts, his friends recognized something in his air and manner betokening that he had heard and seen something making a profound impression, and they immediately catechized him. "Ah," he replied, "indeed I have something to tell you, at which

you, too, will be astonished. I was at an office like this, in Chicago, and kindly received, and they asked me where I resided, I promptly replied to the one who addressed to me the question, that I was indeed a citizen of no mean city, for I lived in Boston. 'How do you call the place?' was the next question, and when I repeated Boston, he exclaimed that that was a place he had never heard of; and then he asked one and another of those present if any of them had heard of such a place, but all said no; and, finally, one said it seemed to him that there was a small village, on the coast of New England, with such a name." And then we in Boston tried to secure a visit from your English guest, so well known for his successful labors in behalf of the profession, and we offered to show him, in the land of women's rights, a model prison for women; we offered to put him through a slaughter-house and an insane asylum of the most approved construction, but there were more attractions here, and he would stay and come to this meeting. So I cannot boastingly refer to our little village, and our small State, even when tempted to it by recognizing that two, at least, of the former Presidents of this Academy, and others of your distinguished members, were born and nurtured in what is sometimes spoken of as the land of cod-fish and potatoes. I can only again express my thanks for the privilege of being here and promise you on my return to tell of how much this Academy is doing to make the profession respected and honored, that we may be stimulated to activity and zeal in such important matters; and that we may profit by the example so clearly and pleasantly set forth in this evening's doings and sayings.

On the conclusion of the very pleasing remarks of Dr. Shattuck, the President extended an invitation to all present to go below to the supper room and partake of the "loving-cup." He expressed a regret that the loving-cup was one of only glass instead of such material as is generally made use of in England on similar occasions.

On motion, the Academy then adjourned.

APPENDIX.

Report of the Trustees for 1879.

The Trustees of the New York Academy of Medicine beg leave to present their Annual Report for the financial year ending November 22, 1879.

The Board was organized for the year at the stated meeting, held January 4, 1879, by the election of Austin Flint, M.D., Chairman, and Samuel S. Purple, M.D., Secretary, and is composed of the following members:

Austin Flint, M.D.	Term ends,	1880.
Samuel T. Hubbard, M.D.	"	1881.
Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.	"	1882.
Gouverneur M. Smith, M.D.	"	1883.
Samuel S. Purple, M.D.	"	1884.

During the year, ten stated meetings, one adjourned, and one special meeting, have been held. At the stated meeting held in February, the duties imposed upon the Board by the by-laws of the Academy, regarding resident fellows in arrears of annual dues, were discharged.

The Academy, at its stated meeting held on the 20th of February last, having accepted the conditions of a gift of five thousand dollars from a most worthy benefactor, Dr. Abram Du Bois, referred the whole matter of the erection of a library hall, and the improvements of the main building, to the Board of Trustees, with power. This Board, on the 22d of the same month, appointed a Building Committee, consisting of Dr. Samuel S. Purple, Chairman, Dr. G. M. Smith, and Dr. S. T. Hubbard, to take full charge of the matter. On the 19th of April, 1879, the requisite amount (eight thousand dollars) for the construction of the new hall having been paid into the treasury of the Board, a contract with Mr. Freeman Bloodgood, builder, was

consummated two days after, which called for the erection and completion, by the middle of August following, of the new library hall, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, in accordance with the plans and specifications which had been approved by the Committee.

On the 23d of June following, Dr. Abram Du Bois signified to the Chairman of the Building Committee his desire to give three thousand dollars more to the Academy, on condition that the same sum be placed in the Permanent Library Fund. This condition was unanimously accepted, in behalf of the Academy by the Council at its stated regular meeting, held on the 24th of June, 1879, and the Board of Trustees was requested to place to the credit of the Permanent Library Fund three thousand dollars, out of moneys paid into the treasury. This request your Board has complied with.

The work was duly completed according to the conditions of the contract. The expense of the erection and furnishing of the new library hall, together with the improvements, and furnishing of the main building, has been met by contributions received from a most worthy benefactor—the appropriation made from the treasury—and the liberal subscriptions of many Fellows and friends of the Academy, as will be seen in the reports of the treasurers hereunto annexed. Your Board of Trustees are now able to report that the entire cost has been paid, and consequently no debt has been created.

The Board of Trustees has performed the duty imposed upon it by Section 3 of Chapter 12 of the By-laws, and on the 20th of November examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Board, and found the same correct. The full report of the Treasurer is herewith submitted, marked (A). A summary of the same is as follows. We find in—

1st, General Permanent Fund	$737 00
2d, Library Fund	3,750 38
3d, Fund for Liquidation of Mortgage	895 69
4th, Special Fund for New Library Hall, Improvements, etc	12,500 37
Disbursements	12,500 37

The general fund, made up from incidental receipts from rents to medical societies, etc., which have been, by order of the Board, deposited in the Second National Bank of the City of New York, is as follows:

Balance received from Dr. J. R. Leaming, late Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, January 10, 1879..	$325 63
Received to November 20, 1879.....	909 40
Total.....	$1,235 03
Disbursements.....	941 76
Balance on deposit in Second National Bank,	$293 27

Your Board of Trustees, believing that the security of the Academy, as well as its best interests, would thereby be subserved, appointed, at its last stated meeting, a committee composed of two of their number, to make out an inventory and appraisement of the property of the Academy. The report of that committee is herewith submitted, and is as follows:

NEW YORK, *November 20th*, 1879.

The committee appointed to make an inventory, and appraise the property of the New York Academy of Medicine, respectfully report they find:

	VALUE.
1 house and lot, with library hall as an extension....	$51,750 00
1 iron safe, for records, etc.....	75 00
Furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, etc.....	2,200 00
Library fixtures, and library of 10,000 volumes.....	20,000 00
11 oil paintings and portraits.....	3,300 00
30 engravings and portraits, framed.....	100 00
3 glass mirrors in front parlor.....	600 00
1 marble and 12 plaster busts.....	1,000 00
350 volumes of Transactions, bound and unbound.. } 150 volumes of Bulletin, bound and unbound..... }	1,200 00
Crockery, silverware, spoons, knives, etc.....	200 00
Total.....	$81,430 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M.D.,
SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D.,
Committee.

In view of the fact of the large increase in the library, and of the personal property of the Academy, your Board of Trustees have felt it a duty to place a greater amount of insurance on the same, and have accordingly directed their Treasurer (Dr. Charles Wright) to obtain an amount sufficient to make the sum total twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Board beg leave to call the attention of the Academy to the desirability of a change in the termination of the financial year of the institution to as near the close of the month of December as possible. This would facilitate the making up of the accounts of the Treasurer, and particularly those connected with interest-bearing funds.

They have also to call attention to the fact that a vacancy in the membership of the Board will take place at the end of the year, by the expiration of the time of service of Austin Flint, M.D., and that the amended charter of June 2, 1877, calls for the election of one trustee to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Finally, your Board of Trustees congratulates the Council and the Academy on the marked evidence of a growing confidence reposed in the Institution in all of its departments, and on the evidence which is continually arising of increasing faith in its future stability and usefulness.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by order of the Board.

Austin Flint, M.D.,
Chairman.

Samuel S. Purple, M.D.,
Secretary.

Report of Treasurer of Board of Trustees.

NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

To the Trustees of the New York Academy of Medicine:

In conformity with the provisions of the By-Laws of the Academy, I have the honor to render herewith my report. The accounts of the funds in my hands have been kept separately as to each fund entrusted to me, as follows:

1. *General Permanent Fund.*

Cash on hand, January 10, 1879, from the following donors:			
Dr. Samuel S. Purple	$100 00		
Dr. Ellsworth Eliot	100 00		
Interest	6 00		
		$206 00	
Interest accrued on that date		19 13	
Received, March 4th, from the estate of Dr. E. R. Peaslee (bequest)		500 00	
Interest accrued to July 1, 1879		11 87	
			$737 00

2. *Library Fund.*

Cash on hand, March 4, 1879, from the following donors:			
G. P. Haws, Esq.	$100 00		
Dr. T. M. Cheesman	10 00		
Dr. S. S. Purple (for E. R. P.)	375 00		
Dr. J. R. Leaming	5 00		
Interest	7 50		
		$497 50	
Received, March 14th, from Dr. S. S. Purple (for E. R. P.)		237 50	
Received, Aug. 12th, from fund for extension, etc.		3,000 00	
Interest accrued to July 1, 1879		15 38	
			$3,750 38

3. *Fund for Liquidation of Mortgage.*

Cash on hand, January 10, 1879, from the following donors:		
H. B. Loomis, Esq.	$100 00	
Dr. Wm. Detmold	500 00	
	$600 00	
Received, Sept. 17th, from Dr. John G. Adams	150 00	
Received, October 17th, from Dr. J. W. S. Gouley.	100 00	
Interest accrued to July 1, 1879 *	45 69	
		$895 69

4. *General Fund.*

Cash on hand, January 10, 1879	$325 63	
Received from Medical Societies, etc	909 40	
		$1,235 03
Expenditures, as per accompanying statement marked A		941 76
Balance on hand		$293 27

5. *Special Fund for Alteration and Improvement of Academy.*

Total amount of subscriptions and interest received,	$12,500 37	
Expenditures, as per accompanying statement marked B	12,500 37	
Total amount on hand		$5,676 34

You will please notice that no expenditures have occurred under funds 1, 2, and 3.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D.,
Treasurer.

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* Since this report was presented to the Academy, Dr. W. H. Jackson has contributed $200 to this fund—making the total amount $1,095.69.

Statement A.

To Lock & Munroe	$4 80	
" M. McMullen	3 00	
" J. Cornelisse	7 95	
" J. Cornelisse	1 50	
" Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	10 63	
" Niagara Fire Insurance Co	10 63	
" Farragut Fire Insurance Co	21 25	
Interest on mortgage, $10,000, to April 14, 1879	300 00	
To Niagara Fire Insurance Co. (builders' risk)	10 00	
" Jefferson Fire Insurance Co. (builders' risk)	10 00	
" Farragut Fire Insurance Co. (builders' risk)	8 50	
" Croton Water Tax for 1879	15 00	
" John H. Morrill (storage)	30 50	
" Wm. De Vries (Janitor)	9 15	
" Alex. Gaw (painting)	198 85	
Interest on mortgage to October 14, 1879	300 00	
		$941 76

Statement B.

To Freeman Bloodgood (as per contract)	$8,000 00	
" John Grayhurst (carpets)	102 78	
" Freeman Bloodgood (extra work)	350 00	
" A. G. Newman (hardware)	50 28	
" Freeman Bloodgood (extra work)	678 08	
" W. & J. Sloane (carpets)	63 87	
" A. Opperman (chairs)	180 00	
" Library Fund	3,000 00	
" Carpets and chairs for front basement of Academy	75 36	
		$12,500 37

NEW YORK, November 20, 1879.

We have this day examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Trustees, and find the same correct.

SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D.,
S. T. HUBBARD, M.D.,
Auditing Committee.

Report of the Treasurer of the New York Academy of Medicine for 1879.

The Treasurer's Annual Report for 1878 showed a balance in the treasury of		$209 03
The receipts for the fiscal year have been as follows:		
From annual dues of Fellows	$3,015 00	
" initiation fees, 27 new members	135 00	
" sales of Academy's publications	20 55	
		3,170 55
Making, with last year's balance, total credit of		$3,379 58
The disbursements for the year for the usual current expenses of the Academy, viz.: salaries, journals, binding, printing, engrossing, framing resolutions, coal, gas, repairs, labels, stamps, collector's commissions, expenses of moving, fixtures for library, seating for new hall, etc., amount to		3,037 55
Leaving a balance in treasury, October 13th, of		$342 03

With no unpaid bills in Treasurer's hands.

The arrears for annual dues amount to $1,110, which is an improvement of about $500 on the last year's report.

Respectfully submitted,
H. P. Farnham, M.D., *Treasurer.*

The Treasurer's account has the following report of the Auditing Committee:

New York, October 13, 1879.

The undersigned have this day examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and found them correct, leaving a balance in the treasury of three hundred and forty-two dollars and three cents.

$342.03

Mark Blumenthal, M.D.,
E. Darwin Hudson, Jr., M.D.,
Auditing Committee.

Report of the Committee on Library for 1879.

The Committee on Library begs leave to make to the Council and the New York Academy of Medicine their fourth Annual Report.

The Committee consists of the following named members:

Dr. E. Darwin Hudson, Jr., Chairman, whose term ends			1880.
Dr. George Bayles.....	"	"	1881.
Dr. Lawrence Johnson.....	"	"	1882.
Dr. Joseph Wiener, Secretary.....	"	"	1883.
Dr. John H. Hinton.....	"	"	1884.

The Committee has held fourteen meetings, at eight of which it was favored with the counsel of Dr. S. S. Purple, who has been untiring in his interest in the library.

Dr. Lawrence Johnson, Librarian, has served faithfully and acceptably as librarian during the year. Dr. Robert Campbell, Assistant Librarian, is still in service in the library; his monthly bills for services rendered have been audited and recommended to be paid, at the rate of $500 per annum.

At the beginning of the year the Academy appropriated $375 for the general uses of the library, and later in the year, when it was determined to enlarge the Academy building, $100 more, to be used in moving the books, pictures, and property in the care of the Committee. Of the above-named amounts ($475) there were bills for journals, bindings, moving books, and miscellaneous articles, audited and recommended to be paid, to the amount of about $270. The remaining $205 have been expended in putting up book-shelves in the main building and in the new library hall.

The care of the library and the valuable portraits during the enlargement of the building was a matter of great moment and anxiety to your Committee; several thousand volumes had to be put in large packing-boxes and stored in the parlor of the main building, and all the portraits had to be stored in a room on the third floor. The Committee is happy to state that the books, portraits, and busts have all been cared for and placed

in their new locations without injury, except to the binding of one volume, which had to be taken to the bindery for repairs.

The following were the donors to the library for the year, with the number of contributions of each:

Names of Donors.	Volumes bound.	Volumes unbound.	Pamphlets.	Medical Journals.
Dr. John G. Adams, New York.....	24	2	291	....
" E. S. F. Arnold, Newport, R. I....	60	....	....	....
" Fordyce Barker, New York.....	148	1	....	3
" George Bayles, "	....	....	....	3
" George M. Beard, "	....	....	2	....
" C. W. Bernacki, "	....	....	....	1259
" J. Ellis Blake, "	2	15	4	792
" N. Bozeman, "	....	....	1	....
" A. H. Buck, "	....	....	1	....
" L. D. Bulkley, "	....	2	3	97
" S. C. Busey, Washington, D. C.....	....	....	2	....
" R. Caizergues, Montpelier, France..	....	1	....	....
" R. Campbell, New York.....	....	2	5	....
" F. A. Castle, "	....	....	....	654
" D. Cerna, Philadelphia, Pa.....	....	....	2	....
" J. J. Chisholm, Baltimore, Md.....	....	....	1	....
Mr. Thomas L. Clacher, New York.....	1	....	....	....
Col. Emmons Clark, "	....	1	....	....
Dr. J. W. Corson, Orange, N. J.....	1	....	....	....
" H. E. Crampton, New York	1	....	....	....
" J. H. Douglas, New York.....	150	....	....	21
" H. S. Downs (the late), New York (by bequest).....	397	18	....	466
" Abram Du Bois, New York.....	468	54	14	....
" Ellsworth Eliot, "	5	1	12	1
" J. H. Emerson, "	....	....	19	....
" H. M. Field, Newtown, Mass.....	....	....	1	....
" J. P. Rego, Filho, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.	....	....	1	....
" Dr. Austin Flint, New York.....	2	....	....	....
" E. P. Fowler, New York.....	1	....	2	....
" S. W. Francis, Newport, R. I.....	....	2	....	....
" D. H. Goodwillie, New York.....	....	....	1	....
" S. D. Gross, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	....	....	....
" A. McL. Hamilton, New York.....	....	....	1	....
" S. T. Hubbard, New York.....	3	....	....	....
" E. D. Hudson, Jr., "	....	....	....	9
" A. Jacobi, "	....	....	4	....
" L. Johnson, "	3	3	....	....
" A. B. Judson, "	10	....	....	....
" G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie, Ind....	....	....	1	....
" E. Kershner, U.S.N.....	1	....	....	....
Mr. John J. Knox, Washington, D. C..	....	1	....	....

Names of Donors.	Volumes bound.	Volumes unbound.	Pamphlets.	Medical Journals.
Dr. J. R. Leaming, New York	5	....	1	....
" E. Lent, Cologne, Germany	....	....	....	21
" J. B. Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn	1	....	....	....
" B. Loewenberg, Paris, France	....	1	....	....
" E. R. Mayer, Wilkesbarre, Pa	....	....	1	....
Mr. J. D. Mullins, Birmingham, Eng	....	1	....	....
Dr. P. F. Mundé, New York	....	....	7	900
" W. K. Newton, "	7	....	16	....
" R. J. O'Sullivan, "	....	....	1	....
" F. N. Otis, "	....	....	....	394
" E. H. Peaslee, "	1	....	....	....
" J. C. Peters, "	106	104	209	458
" H. G. Piffard, "	45	9	66	645
" S. S. Purple, "	7	2	3	....
" F. Rizzoli, Bologna, Italy	1	2	....	....
" H. B. Sands, New York	....	....	1	....
" E. H. M. Sell, "	....	....	....	183
" S. Sexton, "	2	....	3	158
" N. M. Shaffer, "	1	....	....	....
" A. H. Smith, "	....	....	2	....
" H. Lyle Smith, Hudson, N. Y.	1	....	....	....
" Stephen Smith, New York	55	....	....	....
" F. G. Snelling (family of the late) New York	5	....	....	145
" E. R. Squibb, Brooklyn, N. Y.	....	....	1	....
" A. Russell Strachan, New York	34	13	9	31
" Octavius Sturgis, London, Eng	1	....	....	....
" R. Tauszky, New York	....	....	....	1
" Charles F. Taylor, New York	....	....	1	....
" Isaac E. Taylor, "	1	1	....	....
" Robert W. Taylor, "	....	....	....	42
" W. H. Van Buren, "	....	....	....	229
Mr. L. Waldo, "	1	....	....	....
Dr. Robert F. Weir, "	....	....	....	35
" W. T. White, "	1	....	....	....
" J. Wiener, "	12	18	....	10
" G. Wilkes (family of the late), N. Y.	434	21	54	173
Mr. Isaac F. Wood, New York	....	....	1	....
Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of Wilmington, N.C.	....	1	....	....
" John A. Wyeth, New York	1	....	....	....
" Leroy M. Yale, "	11	....	8	7
Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York	54	....	....	....
" W. Wood & Co., New York	39	257	....	18
American Geographical Society	....	....	7	....
" Medical Association	1	....	....	....
" News Company	....	....	3	....
Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington	....	1	....	....
Governors of the New York Hospital	....	....	1	....

Names of Donors.	Volumes bound.	Volumes unbound.	Pamphlets.	Medical Journals.
Managers of Hudson River State Hospital	....	....	1	....
Massachusetts State Board of Health	....	1	....	....
Medical Society of North Carolina	....	1	....	....
Medical Society of County of New York	....	....	11	....
Medical Union Library Club of N. Y.	....	4	....	1
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	....	....	5	....
New York Dermatological Society	20	75	....	5
" Medico-Legal Society	....	....	1	....
" Pathological Society	1	....	....	....
" Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	....	....	1	....
Royal Medical and Chururgical Society, London	1	....	7	....
Secretary of the Navy, Washington	....	1	....	....
State Board of Health of Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.	1	....	....	....
Trustees of the Boston City Hospital	1	....	....	....
" " N. Y. Academy of Med.	25	....	....	....
Total	2155	616	790	6761

In addition to the above, the following donations:

From Dr. John G. Adams:

An engraved portrait (framed) of Broussais.
" " " Dr. J. W. Francis.
" " " Dr. J. D. Godman.
" " " Dr. E. Miller.
" " " Spurzheim.

A lithograph portrait of Dupuytren, and one of Dr. P. S. Physick, and nineteen other engravings. Also a plaster bust of Dupuytren; an autograph letter from Dr. Valentine Mott; announcement of the Broome Street Medical School (framed), and a herbarium of plants collected by Dr. Adams himself in the vicinity of Paris in 1835.

From Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, of Newport, R. I., a folio atlas of skin diseases, published by the New Sydenham Society.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, a marble bust of Mr. T. Spencer Wells, the eminent ovariotomist, together with a pedestal.

Dr. W. Detmold, of New York, an autograph letter from Sir Astley Cooper.

The late Dr. H. S. Downs, of New York (by bequest), certificates of membership in various medical societies, a volume of manuscript notes, statistics of births occurring in his practice, a box of anatomical specimens, and the diploma and certificates of his father, Dr. James Downs.

Dr. Geo. H. Fox, of New York, six parts of his atlas on skin diseases.

Dr. John P. Gray, of Utica, N. Y., ten micro-photographs.

Dr. H. T. Hanks, of New York, the examination papers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, for September, 1879.

Dr. P. F. Mundé, of New York, five engravings.

Dr. J. C. Peters, of New York, forty-five maps relating to cholera.

Dr. H. G. Piffard, of New York, one book size rule.

Mr. F. W. Stevens, of New York, a portrait in oil of Dr. Alex. H. Stevens.

Dr. Oliver White (deceased), of New York, an oil painting, entitled the "Birth of Bacchus."

From the family of the late Dr. Wilkes, of New York, two mahogany book-cases, six photographs of skin diseases, one photograph of Dr. Swett, and Dr. Wilkes's certificate of membership in the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. T. F. Wood, of Wilmington, N. C., two facsimile letters from Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and one from Thomas Jefferson, when President of the United States.

Arnold, Constable & Co., six packing boxes.

From the Medical Union Library Club, of New York, a manuscript copy of their by-laws.

New York Dermatological Society, one plaster cast and eleven photographs of diseases of the skin.

The following publications have been received as exchanges regularly during the year:

Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Bulletin of the National Board of Health, Washington.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.
Hospital Gazette.
La Lancette Belge.
Louisville Medical News.
North Carolina Medical Journal.
Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, Washington.
Physician and Pharmacist.
Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.
The Sanitarian.

One number each of the following has been received:

Library Journal. Public Health. Révue Médicale Roumaine.

The writer would say, in passing, that in contrast to the above long and valuable list of accessions to the library for 1879, that in the year 1865, when he was Librarian, there were for that year just twenty-seven items received: seventeen volumes (some of which were reports of the Sanitary Commission) and ten numbers of medical journals, mostly from abroad. Our library was then stored by two of the members of the Academy. When we now look around us and above us at our goodly heritage, we may truly and thankfully say that the mustard seed, which our good and wise fathers planted in 1847, has taken root, and that we do find lodgment in the branches of the tree thereof.

The following journals have been subscribed for by the Academy during the year:

Braithwaite's Retrospect (Amer. reprint).
British Medical Journal.
Dublin Journal of Medical Science.
The Lancet.
London Medical Record.
Medical Times and Gazette.
Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland (with American Supplement).
Practitioner.
Gazette des hôpitaux.
Gazette hebdomadaire.
Gazette médicale de Paris.
L'Union médicale.
Lyon médical.
Archiv für path. Anat. und Physiol. und für klinische Med.
Berliner klinische Wochenschrift.
Jahresbericht über die Leistung. und Fortschr. Gesam. Med.
Schmidt's Jahrbücher.
American Journal of Insanity.
American Journal of Medical Sciences.
American Journal of Obstetrics.
American Journal of Pharmacy.
American Medical Bi-Weekly.
American Practitioner.
Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.
Canada Lancet.
Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner.
Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic.
Detroit Lancet.
Index Medicus.
Maryland Medical Journal.
Medical News and Library.
Medical Record.
Monthly Abstract.
Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.
New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.
New Remedies.
New York Medical Journal.
Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.
Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.
Philadelphia Medical Times.
Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.
St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.
Virginia Medical Monthly.

In addition to the above the committee recommend the Council that the following named journals be taken for the year 1880:

French Journals.

Annales des maladies de l'oreille.
Annales d'hygiène publique.
Annales de gynécologie.
Annales d'oculistique.
Annales de dermatologie.
Archives générales de médecine.
Archives de physiologie.
Bulletin gén. de thérapeutique.
Bulletin de la Société d'anatomie de Paris.
Bulletin et mémoires de la Société de Chirurgie.
Journal de médecine de Bruxelles.
Journal de l'anatomie.
La France médicale.
Le mouvement médical.
Le progrès médical.
Recueil d'ophthalmologie.
Revue des sciences médicales en France et à l'étranger.
Revue mensuelle de médecine et de chirurgie.

German Journals.

Allgemeine wiener medizinische Zeitung.
Archiv für Augenheilkunde.
Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde.
Archiv für Anatomie, Physiol. und wissen. Med.
Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmacologie.
Centralblatt für Augenheilkunde.
Centralblatt für Chirurgie.
Centralblatt für Gynäkologie.
Centralblatt für die med. Wissenschaften.
Centralzeitung für Kinderheilkunde.
Deutsche Archiv für klin. Medicin.
Deutsche med. Wochenschrift.
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie.
Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde.
Jahrbuch medizinische (Stricker).
Klinische Monats. für Augenheilkunde.
Monatsschrift für Ohrenheilkunde.
Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde.
Vierteljahrschrift für Dermatologie u. Syphilis.
Vierteljahrschrift für prakt. Heilkunde.
Wiener Klinik.
Wiener med. Presse.
Wiener med. Wochenschrift.

Russian Journal.

St. Petersburger med. Wochenschrift.

Italian Journals.

Annali di Ottalmologia.
Giornale italiano delle malattie venere e della pelle.
Lo Sperimentale.
Gazetta medica italiano lombardia.
Revista clinica di Bologna.

Spanish Journals.

La Cronica médica.
La Cronica oftalmologica.
O Progresso medico (Rio de Janeiro).

Cuban Journal.

Cronica Medico-Quirurgica de la Habana.

English Journals.

Journal of Anatomy and Physiology.
Journal of Mental Science.
Medical Press and Circular.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.
Brain.
Glasgow Medical Journal.

American Journals.

American Journal of Otology.
Archives of Dermatology.
Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology.
Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.
Chicago Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases.
Journal of Physiology.
Medical Bulletin (Philadelphia).
Medical Herald (Louisville).
Michigan Medical News.
St. Louis Clinical Record.
St. Louis Courier of Medicine.

With those that are already subscribed for, and those that are recommended, there will be:

German	27
French	25
English	13
Spanish	3
Italian	5
Cuban	1
American	49
Russian	1
Total	122

It is estimated that we now have about ten thousand volumes (10,000) in our library. This fact, associated with the hope that the Academy may favorably consider and recommend the proposition to subscribe for the 122 journals men-

tioned above, have determined the Committee to recommend that there be a circulating department of the library, and also a journal department, and that the library be kept open till 9 o'clock P.M. To carry on this very vital and much-needed change and scope in the management and usefulness of the library, additional rooms and funds will be required. Members have already asked for a more quiet reading-room, freed from the necessary movement and noise of a public room. To meet this want the Committee asks that the third story of the Academy building be placed at their disposal. The Committee also ask that an additional assistant librarian be accorded.

The following are the estimates of the Committee for expenses of the library for the coming year: *

For Journals	$500 00
" Binding	150 00
" Two Library Assistants	800 00
" Case for Card Catalogue	50 00
" Hospital Reports and Transactions of Societies	50 00
" Miscellaneous Expenses—Printing, Stationery	100 00
	$1,650 00

The very important feature of cataloguing has been seriously encroached upon by the necessary displacement and boxing of a part of the books. It is now, however, going on, and there are over 3,000 volumes catalogued.

E. Darwin Hudson, Jr., M.D.,
Chairman.

John H. Hinton, M.D.,
Secretary.

* Since this report was made to the Council, the Academy, on its recommendation, has not only granted the appropriation asked for by the Committee, but also an additional amount, which will be used in increasing the literary facilities of this department of the institution.

"LOVING-CUP" PRESENTED BY MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Presentation of the "Loving-Cup."

At the Stated Meeting of the Academy, held January 15, 1880, and after the close of the usual scientific business, the very interesting proceedings of the presentation of a "Loving-Cup" occurred.

The President.—It will be remembered that on the opening of this Library Hall, when the programme of the evening had concluded, all present were invited to go below and partake of the "loving-cup." A regret was expressed that the loving-cup, of itself, was only glass, instead of such material as is generally made use of, in such ceremonials, in England. Soon after the report of the meeting was published in our city newspapers, it will also be remembered that the Academy received, through its President, a letter containing a check for $200 for its library, from a lady whose earnestness in every good word and work, and whose interest in and sympathy with all the benevolent labors of our profession is universally known and acknowledged in this city. It is not merely for the sake of saving my voice, but also for the purpose of doing better justice in its reading, that I now ask Dr. Thomas to read this letter, which I have just received for the Academy.

Dr. Thomas then read the following letter:

Dear Dr. Barker:—I beg your acceptance, as President of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the accompanying cup, which, if you will oblige me by using as a "*Loving-Cup*" on the occasion of your next anniversary meeting, will owe all of its grace to words spoken by yourself in the early Autumn. It comes to you as a messenger of a true sympathy in the purposes of the Society, and it is engraved with words that, I believe, touch equally your *ideals* for its work and your *personal* feelings toward all of your associates; and I shall feel a sincere gratification if its occasional use—in agreement with such kindly sentiments—may procure a moment's pleasure to those whose days hold, necessarily, so large a measure of care and sacrifice.

Always, my dear Doctor, with faithful regard,

Your friend,

Augusta Astor.

The President.—The cup, to which reference is made in the letter just read by Dr. Thomas, I now shall bring before you. Its beauty of design, conceived by the donor of the gift, and its perfection of artistic finish, are worthy of the graceful language in which it is presented to us. I am most happy to offer it for your inspection. Its surface is ornamented by the acacia, symbol of friendship and love. On the front is the seal of the Academy, its motto, and the head of Hippocrates. Above, is the name of the President and the date of his election, with spaces left for the names of his successors; while on its upper part is engraved a motto in which I am sure that all of us will most heartily sympathize. When we adjourn, I shall ask you all to make use of this "loving-cup" in the room below. It has already been consecrated by the lips of woman, the aroma of which, let us hope, will ever remain to perpetuate the beautiful sentiment engraved upon it: "May peace and love be multiplied unto us."

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre.—Mr. President: It seems to me that this is an unusual occasion, and that it deserves more than ordinary attention. I think we should not let this presentation pass without proper recognition. When I look back to my first visit to New York, there seems to be such a contrast between the feeling of the people toward the medical profession at that time, and that exhibited by the evidence shown to us to-night by this token of respect, that it is little less than marvellous. I recall very well, coming, as I did in 1839, from Kentucky, asking some half a dozen men—respectable-looking men of New York—where the Medical College was, and none of them could tell where it was, and sent me down to Barclay Street, not knowing that it had been removed to Crosby Street some three years. That was pretty much all the interest they felt in those days in the study of medicine. My old friend here to the left, from Boston, was just saying to me that in Boston it was customary for wealthy persons to give to colleges, to donate to public institutions, to endow professorships, and that it was the case in small villages for the people to interest themselves in professional behalf, and that they directed their

attention to it; but in New York the great commercial interests attract so much attention that the profession of medicine is lost sight of. Generous the people are in their distributions to hospitals, all of which is very well, but this is the first instance where a person, just from a hint that our loving-cup was not stronger than glass, has entered and supplied the want, and I regard it as an indication that the wealthy citizens of New York are becoming interested in our profession. I look upon it as an era, as an opening up to the hearts of the wealthy citizens of this great emporium, and I believe that all we have to do is to make our wants known to the wealthy and cultivated people of this city, and we can command what we wish. I beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mrs. John Jacob Astor has kindly presented to the New York Academy of Medicine this magnificent "Loving-cup," as an evidence of love and respect for the profession, and of her regard for the President of the Academy; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the New York Academy of Medicine tender to the donor an unanimous vote of thanks for her generous gift, which will be preserved by its members as a perpetual memorial of her appreciation of the profession.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.—I second, most cordially, Mr. President, the resolutions just offered by Dr. Sayre. Let us recognize with pleasure a new era in the closer accord between medicine and the community in which we live, as evidenced by this graceful and generous gift. It is the olive-branch held out to us by an appreciative public, and it comes to us through the hand of a noble woman. As Dr. Sayre has said, it marks a new period in the history of our guild in New York. Let us hope that it will prove an earnest of the future, and let us mark our appreciation of it by an unanimous vote of acknowledgment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, after the transaction of unfinished business, the Academy adjourned to partake of the loving-cup.

LIST OF PORTRAITS

which decorated the walls of the Library Hall and Parlor of the Academy, on the evening of October 2, 1879.

Abram Du Bois, M.D., Benefactor (Painting), loaned by the Trustees of N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary.

John Stearns, M.D., President (Painting), presented by the family.

John W. Francis, M.D., President (Painting), loaned by the Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall.

Valentine Mott, M.D., President (Painting), loaned by the Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall.

Isaac Wood, M.D., President (Photograph), presented by Isaac F. Wood, Esq.

Alexander H. Stevens, M.D., President (Painting), presented by F. W. Stevens, Esq.

Joseph M. Smith, M.D., President (Painting), presented by G. M. Smith, M.D.

Willard Parker, M.D., President (Crayon), loaned by the artist, Mr. Altman.

John Watson, M.D., President (Painting), presented by Mrs. Emily Watson.

James Anderson, M.D., President (Painting), presented by the family.

Alfred C. Post, M.D., President (Painting), loaned by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Henry D. Bulkley, M.D., President (Photograph), loaned by L. D. Bulkley, M.D.

Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., President (Painting), presented by the estate.

Francis U. Johnson, M.D., Vice-President (Painting), presented by John T. Metcalfe, M.D.

John B. Beck, M.D., Vice-President (Lithograph), loaned by F. C. T. Beck, Esq.

Galen Carter, M.D., Vice-President (Painting), presented by the family.

Gurdon Buck, M.D., Vice-President (Painting), loaned by the Governors of the N. Y. Hospital.

William Detmold, M.D., Vice-President (Engraving), presented by the family.

Alfred Underhill, M.D., Vice-President (Painting), presented by the family.

Oliver White, M.D., Vice-President (Painting), loaned by Mrs. White.

Isaac E. Taylor, M.D., Vice-President (Photograph), presented by the family.

T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., Vice-President (Crayon), loaned by Dr. John T. Metcalfe.

Edward Delafield, M.D. (Painting), loaned by the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

John C. Cheesman, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Miss Cheesman.

John Neilson, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Mrs. Bleeker Neilson.

Robert Watts, M.D., Treasurer (Painting), loaned by Dr. Robert Watts, Jr.

Benjamin Ogden, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Dr. J. W. Barstow.

George P. Cammann, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Mrs. Cammann.

John T. Metcalfe, M.D. (Crayon), loaned by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

James McDonald, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Dr. J. W. Barstow.

Thomas T. Chalmers, M.D. (Painting), loaned by the family.

James O. Pond, M. D., Treasurer (Painting), loaned by the family.

Alonzo Clark, M.D. (Crayon), presented by the artist, Mr. Kurtz.

Gilbert Smith, M.D. (Painting), presented Dr. Charles D. Smith.

Samuel P. White, M.D. (Photograph), presented by Mrs. Hartley.

Samuel D. Gross, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Dr. Austin Flint.

David Hosack, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Mrs. J. Kearney Rodgers.

Samuel A. Purdy, M.D. (Painting), loaned by the family.

Horace Green, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Mrs. Green.

John C. Lettsome, M.D. (Painting), loaned by Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall.

John Hunter, Esq. (Painting), loaned by Trustees of Mott Memorial Hall.

Sir Charles M. Clark, William Hunter, John Hunter (Engravings), loaned by Dr. Isaac E. Taylor.

Benjamin F. Bache, M.D. (Photograph), presented by Dr. Samuel S. Purple.

"Birth of Bacchus" (Painting), presented by the late Oliver White, M.D.

"Death of Lincoln" (Engraving), presented by Dr. Joseph Wiener.

"Convention Hall" (Water Color), in which the meetings of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine were held (1847 to 1850), presented by Dr. Samuel S. Purple.

Founders of the Medical Society of London (Engraving), presented by Dr. Joseph Wiener.

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